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Articles on inside pages

Social scientists must improve communications with the public or face the consequences, warns one who was "honored" by Sen. William Proxmire. Story on Page 3.

Disenchantment with voluntary regional accrediting commissions may result in state governing boards being given more say in accreditation. Story on Page 8.

About 32 per cent of public institutions lost ground financially in 1978-79, concludes a study of American public higher education. Story on Page 11.

Colleges and universities had to pay 9.9 per cent more for goods and services during the last fiscal year. It was the largest annual increase in 20 years. Story on Page 14.

Investment funds managed for colleges and universities by the Common Fund more than doubled in the past year, the organization reports. Story on Page 6.

The Senate has rejected a compromise higher-education bill and prospects for a new version are uncertain. Story on Page 15.

Federal contracts will be cut off from the University of California at Berkeley unless it turns over disputed employment records to civil-rights investigators, the Labor Department says. Story on Page 15.

"Signs," a five-year-old interdisciplinary journal, has become an important forum for scholarly research on women. Story on Page 23.

Chinese political leaders and administrators are trying to fill gaps in their education by returning to classes. Story on Page 21.

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

Books	23-32
Bulletin Board	36-55
Calendar	34
Deadlines	34
Deaths	35
Fact-Files	6, 11, 14
Gazette	35
Grants	34
Ideas	22
International News	21-22
Letters	33
Marginalia	2
News in Brief	2
Notes on Radio and TV	2
Point of View	56
Science	20
Textbooks	32
Washington News	15-19

Growing Deficits Force Colleges to Eliminate Some Varsity Sports

Men's, women's programs axed; inflation, cost of compliance with sex-bias laws blamed

By Angus Paul

Faced with growing deficits, a number of college and university athletic departments have been forced to eliminate one or more varsity sports.

"We're talking about survival," says Kirkland Hall, basketball coach at the University of Maryland's Eastern Shore campus, where men's football, tennis, and swimming have been dropped.

Other institutions have taken similar steps in recent months:

▶ The University of Colorado dropped six sports: men's baseball, swimming, wrestling, and gymnastics, and women's swimming and gymnastics.

▶ Yale University dropped men's volleyball, gymnastics, and water polo, and women's volleyball.

▶ Colorado State University dropped men's swimming and gymnastics, and women's gymnastics.

▶ The University of California at Berkeley dropped men's wrestling, volleyball, and golf.

Most officials cite inflation and the cost of complying with federal laws barring sex discrimination as the chief reasons for the economic distress afflicting their athletic departments. James G. Holgate, associate director of athletics at Yale, says that after "paring back on fat with initial cuts, you start looking for big numbers, attractive numbers"—the thousands of dollars that can be saved by removing entire teams from varsity intercollegiate competition.

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

Men's and women's gymnastics are two of six sports dropped by the University of Colorado at Boulder, one of whose athletes performs above.

For many athletic departments, football and basketball are sacrosanct because they generate income through gate receipts and, in some cases, the sale of television rights. Athletic directors gave a variety of reasons for choosing which other sports should be sacrificed.

At the University of Kansas, according to Phyllis L. Howlett, assistant athletic director for non-revenue sports, the question was, "Can you do more harm or less by allowing a team to become non-competitive within its conference?" Kansas decided it would be "more merciful" to drop men's and women's gymnastics than to allow them to continue without sufficient financing. Robert K. Marcum, athletic di-

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Sexual Harassment by Professors: an 'Increasingly Visible' Problem

By Lorenzo Middleton

NEW YORK

Female students have long been subject to subtle and not-so-subtle sexual overtures from male professors, but only recently has there been a serious discussion of eliminating the problem, according to a forthcoming report.

"Sexual harassment of postsecondary students is an increasingly visible problem of great, but as yet unascertained, dimensions," the report concludes. It will be issued next month by the National Advisory Council on Women's Educational Programs, which was established by Congress in 1974 to advise the government on women's educational issues.

"Once regarded as an isolated, purely personal problem, [sexual harassment] has gained civil-rights credibility," the report says. It urges the Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights to establish a policy that would specifically forbid sexual harassment of students as a violation of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. Such guidelines are now in the "formative stage," according to a spokesman for the civil-rights office.

Last spring, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission issued guidelines prohibiting sexual harassment of employees. The commission described harassment as "unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature" that affect employment decisions or create "an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment."

Some educators believe such intimidation does more damage on the campus than in the workplace because it can hinder the

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

"I longed for the courage to confront him about his harassment, wishing I had the nerve to ask him if he'd touch me . . . if I were a male graduate student." —A female graduate student

Colleges' Investment Pool Doubles Funds in Year

NEW YORK

Funds managed for a number of colleges, universities, and private secondary schools by the Common Fund have more than doubled in the past year.

The non-profit fund, in a report prepared for its annual meeting here this week, says total investments have increased from $260.6-million in June, 1979, to $586.4-million in June, 1980. The growth resulted in part from the addition of 45 institutions as new members of the Common Fund, making a total of 242.

The largest increase was in the short-term investment fund, which permits institutions to invest or withdraw funds on a daily basis. The total invested in that fund grew from $145.4-million in June, 1979, to $430.7-million in June, 1980.

The average annual rate of return on the fund's short-term investments in the year ending June 30 was 13.78 per cent, which fund officials compared with an equivalent rate of 12.15 per cent on 90-day Treasury bills during the same period.

The short-term fund, which was established in September, 1974, showed a yearly return of 9.71 per cent in fiscal 1979.

The Common Fund's newest division, a bond fund established in August, 1976, showed a 58-per-cent growth in investments during fiscal 1980, with a total on June 30 of $74-million. A sharp decline in bond prices left the fund with a net return of only 2 per cent for fiscal 1980, down from 9.2 per cent a year earlier. The Salomon Index of bond performance, for fiscal 1980 declined 2.4 per cent.

The Common Fund's equity investments—the common-stock fund with which the organization started in July, 1971—showed a 119-per-cent growth in investments, to a total of $81.6-million. It had a net return of 22.9 per cent for fiscal 1980.

George F. Keane, president of the Common Fund, compared the organization's return on equity investments with a return of 17.5 per cent for Standard & Poor's index of 500 stocks and 9.8 per cent for the Dow Jones industrial average.

In the past year, the Common Fund has attempted to attract more investments from colleges and universities with larger endowments by charging smaller rates for larger funds.

Previously, its fee for managing equity investments was a flat 0.6 per cent.

The sliding scale, effective last January, declines to a low of 0.3 per cent on amounts over $10-million.

For the bond fund, the flat rate of 0.4 per cent was replaced last April with a sliding scale that declines to a rate of 0.2 per cent for amounts over $15-million. —JACK MAGARRELL

FACT-FILE

The Common Fund Portfolio: 1980

Following is a list of the equity securities held by the Common Fund at the end of the fiscal 1979 and at the end of fiscal 1980.

	June 29, 1979		June 30, 1980	
	Shares	Market value	Shares	Market value
Automotive				
Donaldson	15,000	$ 318,750	15,000	$ 256,875
Maremont	46,000	1,880,250		
Purolator	18,000	526,500	18,000	414,000
Subtotals		**$2,725,500**		**$ 670,875**
Business machines & services				
Burroughs	11,000	$ 772,750	11,600	$ 745,300
Centronics Data Computer	35,000	1,596,875	40,000	1,570,000
Control Data	21,400	839,950		
Digital Equipment	6,000	334,500	10,000	668,750
International Business Machines	41,188	3,022,170	42,286	2,484,303
Moore	27,000	877,500	27,000	850,500
New England Business Services			14,500	348,000
Nielsen (A.C.) Class A	18,000	427,500	18,000	490,500
Servicemaster Industries	40,000	1,130,000	45,000	1,237,500
Xerox	7,845	475,603	8,295	445,856
Subtotals		**$9,476,848**		**$8,840,709**
Chemicals				
Dow Chemical	22,000	$ 569,250	23,220	$ 780,773
Engelhard Minerals & Chemicals	15,000	553,125	45,000	1,580,625
Conv. deb. 5.25% 5/25/97	6,000	729,000		
Loctite	15,000	382,500	15,000	461,250
Lubrizol	9,000	420,750	9,000	587,250
Mallinckrodt	20,000	575,000	24,000	816,000
Petrolite	11,000	530,750		
Sealed Air			10,000	177,500
Subtotals		**$3,760,375**		**$5,061,523**
Construction materials & maintenance				
Big Three Industries	8,000	$ 308,000	11,550	$ 554,400
Caterpillar Tractor	20,000	1,102,500	20,000	1,055,000
Centex			5,000	192,500
Cummins Engine	11,500	318,125		
Dresser Industries	10,000	453,750	10,000	621,250
Georgia-Pacific	21,503	583,269	21,665	595,788
Masco	25,000	618,750		
Tennant	19,000	532,000	19,000	551,000
Trus Joist			7,000	115,500
Weyerhauser	6,575	195,606	4,675	152,522
Subtotals		**$4,182,000**		**$3,837,959**
Consumer goods & services				
American Express	8,000	$ 273,000	13,600	$ 474,300
Black & Decker Manufacturing	25,000	559,375	25,500	446,250
Cross (A.T.), Class A	18,400	535,900	18,400	676,200
Gamex Industries	23,334	189,589	24,821	176,850
McDonald's	22,000	1,001,000	22,000	1,061,500
Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing	8,000	451,000	8,000	425,000
Procter & Gamble	4,100	315,188	4,100	302,375
Revlon	7,000	324,625	7,300	325,763
Reynolds (R.J.) Industries			22,000	855,250
Rubbermaid	20,000	495,000		
Snap-On-Tools			10,000	216,250
Sunbeam	30,000	648,750	35,000	595,000
Warner Communications	13,333.33	448,333		
Subtotals		**$5,052,171**		**$5,554,737**
Drugs & medical				
American Home Products	13,500	$ 366,188	14,700	$ 418,950
Bausch & Lomb	8,000	299,000		
Baxter Travenol Laboratories	12,000	508,500	15,000	667,500
Johnson & Johnson	15,000	1,076,250	8,100	635,850
Lilly (Eli)	27,500	1,478,125	27,800	1,362,200
Merck	11,500	776,250	12,100	856,075
Physio Control	10,000	307,500		
Sigma-Aldrich	10,000	352,500	10,000	442,500
Smithkline			10,000	583,750
Subtotals		**$5,164,313**		**$4,966,825**
Electrical & electronic				
AMP	15,000	$ 540,000	25,000	$ 946,875
Analog Devices			21,250	467,500
Automatic Switch	10,000	402,500	10,000	467,500
Emerson Electric	14,000	504,000	14,000	511,000
Grainger W W			15,000	450,000
Intel			11,000	723,250
Raychem	6,000	516,000	12,000	666,000
Sensormatic Electrs			13,000	442,000
Sun Electric	15,900	409,425	56,000	1,260,000
Tektronix	5,000	260,000	8,000	398,000
Texas Instruments	5,000	450,625	6,000	552,000
Subtotals		**$3,082,550**		**$6,884,125**
Financial-banking				
Citicorp	18,000	$ 452,250	18,300	$ 404,888
First International Bancshares	15,000	532,500	15,000	663,750
Imperial Corporation of America	43,000	1,075,000	43,000	1,010,500
Manufacturers Hanover	15,000	532,500	15,000	496,875
Subtotals		**$2,592,250**		**$2,576,013**
Financial-insurance and other				
Aetna Life & Casualty	21,000	$ 679,875	21,000	$ 792,750
Capital Holding	27,000	624,375		
Connecticut General Insurance	19,250	750,750	21,250	818,125
Farmers Group			24,000	669,000
General Reinsurance	16,000	1,320,000	10,000	920,000
Jefferson-Pilot	10,000	365,000		
M.G.I.C. Investment			40,000	1,050,000
Federal National Mortgage Association	35,000	$ 647,500		
Subtotals		**$4,387,500**		**$4,249,875**
Food Products				
Coca-Cola	6,000	$ 229,500	7,400	$ 244,200
Gerber Products	17,000	465,375	45,000	1,046,250
McCormick	40,000	630,000	40,000	990,000
Royal Crown	30,000	431,250	30,000	393,750
Schlitz (J.) Brewing			48,200	379,575
Subtotals		**$1,756,125**		**$3,053,775**
Oils & oil services				
Atlantic Richfield	17,000	$1,147,500	17,920	$1,675,520
Baker International			15,000	468,750
Crystal Oil	30,000	1,042,500	90,000	3,532,500
Energy Reserves Group	50,000	318,750		
Exxon	17,522	943,998	18,482	1,224,433
Getty Oil			10,000	787,500
Halliburton	15,340	1,027,780	15,340	1,679,730
Hughes Tool	10,000	523,750	15,000	941,250
Marathon Oil			6,000	343,500
Mesa Petroleum	25,000	1,590,625	56,000	2,142,000
Schlumberger	29,175	2,158,950	29,805	3,442,478
Standard Oil of Indiana	8,100	532,575		
UNC Resources	20,000	455,000		
Subtotals		**$9,741,428**		**$16,237,660**
Photographic products				
Eastman Kodak	5,650	$ 322,756		
Subtotals		**$ 322,756**		
Pollution controls				
Peabody International	15,907	$ 357,908	33,000	$ 738,375
Waste Management	33,000	1,060,125	33,000	1,773,750
Subtotals		**$1,418,033**		**$2,512,125**
Printing & publishing				
Compugraphic			10,000	$ 175,000
De Luxe Check Printers	15,000	$ 472,500		
Donnelley (R.R.) & Sons	7,000	194,250	20,000	590,000
Dow Jones			15,000	665,625
Time	8,500	337,875		
Wallace Business Forms	18,000	456,750	18,000	573,750
Subtotals		**$1,461,375**		**$2,004,375**
Special products				
Keystone International			12,500	$ 306,250
Millipore	30,000	$ 847,500	30,000	922,500
Waters Associates	13,500	324,000		
Subtotals		**$1,171,500**		**$1,228,750**
Stores				
Standard Brands Paint	10,000	$ 223,750		
Subtotals		**$ 223,750**		
Telephone				
American Telephone and Telegraph	2,043	$ 118,239		
Subtotals		**$ 118,239**		
Transportation				
Boeing			15,000	$ 525,000
Braniff International	50,000	$ 618,750		
Federal Express			16,400	754,400
Greyhound			80,000	1,250,000
Harper Group			1,500	69,750
Tiger International	30,000	675,000	30,000	667,500
Subtotals		**$1,293,750**		**$3,266,650**
Total stock investment		**$58,120,050**		**$70,945,975**

SOURCE: THE COMMON FUND

Higher-Education Price Index Up a Record 9.9 Pct. in 12 Months

WASHINGTON

The Higher-Education Price Index showed the biggest increase in two decades in the fiscal year that ended June 30, indicating that the prices colleges and universities paid for goods and services had risen 9.9 per cent in 12 months.

Previously, the biggest one-year increase in higher education's inflation rate was 8.6 per cent in fiscal 1975. For fiscal 1979, the increase was 7.7 per cent.

During the 1960's, the yearly increase in the Higher-Education Price Index was under 5 per cent. In the 1970's, the average approached 7 per cent.

Consumer Prices Rise Faster

The index was devised by D. Kent Halstead, of the National Institute for Education, to measure changes since 1960 in the prices of goods and services purchased by a typical college or university.

The Labor Department's Consumer Price Index, intended to measure changes in prices paid for goods and services by a typical American family, has been rising at a faster rate than the Higher-Education Price Index.

College and university costs were lower because increases in faculty salaries have been substantially lower than the general inflation rate. Such salaries account for about 40 per cent of the average institution's total general and education expenses.

Since fiscal 1971, average faculty salaries have risen 59 per cent, while consumer prices have increased 95 per cent. In the same period the Higher-Education Price Index rose 85 per cent.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, the 9.9-per-cent increase in the Higher-Education Price Index compared with average increases of 7.1 per cent in faculty salaries and 13.3 per cent in consumer prices.

Wages and salaries for non-professional employees of colleges and universities have been growing at a faster rate than those of faculty members. The increase in fiscal 1980 was 9.2 per cent.

The cost of paying fringe benefits rose 11.5 per cent.

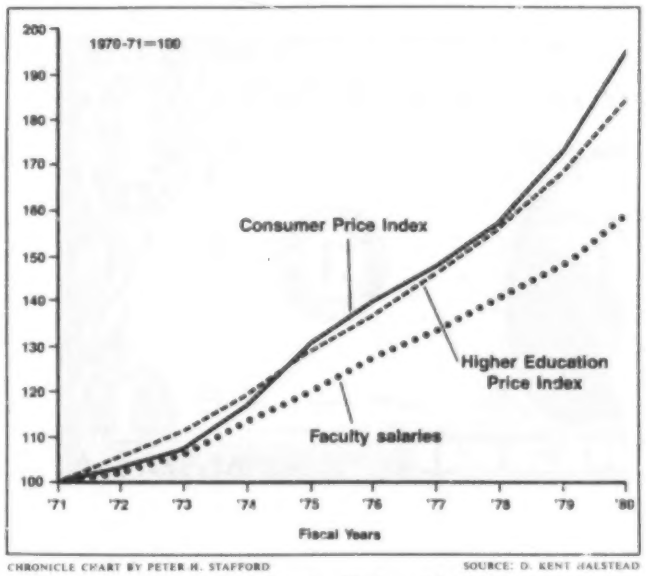
Items exerting upward pressure on the Higher-Education Price Index included:

Books and periodicals, up 15 per cent; foreign publications, up 22 per cent; chemical supplies, up more than 23 per cent; supplies and materials of all kinds, up 18.1 per cent.

Utility costs were up 27.5 per cent, the largest increase in that category since fiscal 1975.

Complete tables and other data on the Higher-Education Price Index are scheduled for publication in the October issue of *Business Officer*, a monthly publication of the National Association of College and University Business Officers, One Dupont Circle, Washington 20036.

—JACK MAGARRELL



CHRONICLE CHART BY PETER H. STAFFORD SOURCE: D. KENT HALSTEAD

Since 1971, the Higher-Education Price Index has increased 85 per cent, while consumer prices rose 95 per cent and faculty salaries rose 59 per cent.

One-year increases in Higher-Education Price Index

1965	4.3%	1973	5.3%
1966	5.0%	1974	7.1%
1967	5.3%	1975	8.6%
1968	6.0%	1976	6.6%
1969	6.8%	1977	6.5%
1970	6.7%	1978	6.7%
1971	6.4%	1979	7.7%
1972	5.6%	1980	9.9%

FACT–FILE

Price Increases Paid by Colleges and Universities

Index: 1967 = 100	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Personnel compensation								
Professional salaries	138.4	145.4	153.6	161.6	169.2	177.9	188.7	202.1
Faculty	137.4	144.4	152.3	161.1	168.7	177.6	187.9	201.3
Administration and institutional services	143.3†	150.8	160.7†	163.8	171.4†	179.5	192.0	206.5
Library	142.2†	149.4	157.1†	165.0	171.1†	177.7	192.0	206.8
Non-professional salaries, wages	144.3	153.4	165.7	179.1	191.5	206.5	222.8	243.2
Crafts	146.6	157.9	172.1†	186.2†	200.5	216.3	234.7	253.9
Clerical	140.6	149.6	164.0	176.0	187.6	201.7	216.6	237.4
Operators and laborers	147.2	157.7	171.9†	186.0†	199.8	214.6	231.6	255.0
Fringe benefits	197.7	222.0	241.0	266.7	295.0	324.3	367.1	409.4
Total personnel compensation	**146.0**	**155.3**	**165.5**	**176.4**	**187.1**	**199.2**	**214.6**	**232.4**
Contracted services, supplies, and equipment								
Services	131.9	138.1	150.2	157.4	166.7	176.1	186.8	201.8
Data processing	116.4	119.0	124.2	131.5	134.8	138.6	144.3	153.4
Communication	120.8	126.1	132.2	140.5	148.0	149.9	155.3	155.8
Transportation	146.3	148.2	153.3	170.8	181.2	188.5	193.8	224.8
Printing and duplicating	132.1	140.1	159.9	163.7	174.6	187.2	202.8	224.6
Supplies and materials	116.3	131.6	164.2	171.8	180.6	188.3	202.7	239.3
Equipment	123.1	130.6	154.1	163.2	171.5	183.3	197.7	215.9
Books and periodicals	177.0	195.3	219.5	251.8	267.7	286.4	316.2	363.9
Hardcover books	173.3	179.8	207.6	236.6	253.5	265.7	296.2	336.0
U. S. periodicals	177.8	217.7	238.0	268.2	288.2	310.9	345.2	394.2
Utilities	129.0	158.3	202.9	219.1	258.1	292.5	320.8	409.0
Total contracted services, supplies, and equipment	**131.5**	**144.5**	**168.8**	**180.2**	**194.8**	**209.3**	**225.9**	**260.9**
Higher-Education Price Index	**143.0**	**153.1**	**166.2**	**177.2**	**188.7**	**201.3**	**216.9**	**238.3**

† Estimated

SOURCE: D. KENT HALSTEAD, NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION

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